BOWELL COBB AND G. W. SMITH PRISONERS.

They Claim the Benefit of the Armistice

GEN. SHERMAN GRANTS IT.

Omcial.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 24-2 p. m. 3

Major-General Dix: A dispatch from Gen. Sherman states that "Wilson held Macon on the 20th with Howell Cobb, G. W. Smith and others as prison ers, but they claimed the benefit of the armistice, an he has telegraphed to me through the Rebel lines fo orders. I have answered him that he may draw out Macon and hold his command for further orders, unles he has reason to believe the Rebels are changing th status to our prejudice.

Surrender of Gen. Johnston-Jeff. Davis Understood to be Consenting-Wade Hampton Stands Out-Gen. Sherma Gone to Washington-Reception of the News of the Assassination.

From Our Special Correspondent,

RALEIGH, N. C., April 18, 1865. After a two days' conference between Major Gen. Sherman and Major-Gen. Joseph E. Johnsto commanding the Rebel forces east of the Mississi River, with the concurrence of Jefferson Davis, and i the presence and with the advice of Gen. John Breckinridge, the whole remaining Robel army from the Potemac to the Rio Grande has been surrendered to the forces of the United States.

As I have already stated, the conference was sough by Gen. Johnston on the day following the occupation of Raleigh by the Union are y -the 14th, a fing of true being sent in, with a request for an armistice, and statement of the best terms on which Gen. Johnsto would be permitted to surrender the army under hi command. Gen. Sherman sent out Col. McCoy with 1 ultimatum, and after some two days' delay, during which Gen. Johnston's efforts were somewhat embarrassed b the refractory and mutinous position of Wade Hamp ton of South Carolina, a personal interview took pla between the two chiefs of the opposing armies, at Benett's house, five miles beyond Durham's Station, o the North Carolina Railroad, midway between the lines

The conference was strictly private, only Wade day, Monday, and John C. Breckinridge taking Hamp ton's place on the second day, Tuesday. The only men bers of the Rebel staff present were Captains Johnsto and Hampton, the latter a son of the Rebel South Care finian, and a chip of the old block. The generals wer treated with in their characters as simply commande of the insurrectionary forces. The Southern Confeder acy was not recognized, although Jefferson Davis wa understood to be a party consenting to the surrender Wade Hampton is understood to have withdrawn from the conference, and signified his intention, like the Irish man, to continue the fight on his own hook, which, it devoutly hoped, he will do. If he and South Carolin have not enough of the war, they can readily be treate

The terms settled for the surrender are understood to be substantially those accorded to Gen. Lee by Ger Grant, with this exception, that the troops of each State are required to march to their respective capital and then turn over their arms, and all the public prop erty in their possession, and be paroled under the super vision of officers to be designated for that purpose Thus, the army is to be disbanded, and each soldier required to return home, and not again to take up arm against the Government. The officers, like those Gen. Lee's army, are permitted to carry with them their side arms and private effects. These terms are subject to the approval of the Washington Government, as only go into effect upon such ratification. Meantim the two armies maintain their respective positions, an all hostilities cease—until the return of the messenge of Gen. Sherman, who has already proceeded to Wash ington with the stipulations, of which the foregoing is brief outline.

This sweeps from existence as an armed force against the Government all the Rebel troops known to the Con federacy, and makes outlaws and guerrillas of all par ties who remain in arms against the constituted au The forces of Kirby Smith west of the Mi sissippi; all the irregular cavalry an d roving bands Texas, Missouri and elsewhere; the garrison at Mobil and at other points in Alabama and Southern Tennes see-all troops of whatever name and nation who have been ranged on the side of the Rebellion, whether as be longing to any recognized commander, or playing the guerrilla upon their own hook for private plunder Gen. Johnston expresses deep and apparently sincer sorrow and much concern at the assassination of Pres dent Lincoln, in which he was joined by each Confed erate officer present. Gen, Johnston regards it as th

most terrible blow yet inflicted upon the Confederal cause and the Southern people, and seems deeply to de plore the event, coming as it does upon the close of this great strongle.

I must close my dispatch to have it ready for the firs train to Newbern and Beaufort in the morning. I sha send it through to Washington by a gentleman goin straight through.

In obedience to the call of the Mayor, a spontaneo and very full meeting of the citizens of Raleigh assem bled at the Court House this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, to give expression to their feelings upon the sad at dreadful event which has robbed the South and th whole country of their best friend.

The Mayer, Mr. W. H. Harrison, and Mr. Badee read the resolutions to the meeting. Upon putting them to vote, there was a full and unanim

The Progress, which is dressed in mourning for th death of the President, contains the following notice

MENTING OF THE CITIZENS OF BALEIGH. Raleigh. April 18, 1865.—The meeting was calle order by Meyor Harrison at 4 o'clock who, in a perinear remarks, stated its object to be for the pose of expressing the feelings and sentiments of

citizens of every party in relation to the melanchoi intelligence of the death of President Lincoln, in th

manner amounced in this morning's papers.

Quent Besbee, e.g., was requested to act as Secretary,
and on motion of Richard Badger, e.g., the Mayor appointed a committee of five to draft resolutions, expressive of the feeling of the meeting.

Mesers, Richard Badger, B. F. Moore, W. W. Holden, Kenneth Rayner and J. L. Pennington were appointed a committee, who retired and soon reconstitute.

Messrs, Richard Bacger, D. Pennington were as en, Kenneth Rayner and J. L. Pennington were as pointed a committee, who retired and soon reported to lookwing resolutions, which were adopted unanimously lookwing resolutions, which were adopted unanimously to have been efficiently amounced that Augustian Lincoln, President of the United States, has been assassing-sad that at the same time an attempt was made to assassing W. H. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States; Resolved, That we, the citizens of Baleigh, avail correly of the earliest opportunity to express our utmost abborrow of the stricton deed.

Resolved, That while such a deed at any time would deser the indipation of civilized men, we regard it as peculiarly a fortunet and calamitous that it should be destined to ma the close of a long contested struggle in arms just at the n

fortunate and calamitous that it should be destined to nori-the close of a long contested struggle in arms just it the me ment when the prospects of a speedy peace were cheering a land which had been so long denoted with fixternal blood and that for ourselves as a community, we repositive and pro-test against any affiliation or sympathy with such outrages an attractice, as in violation of our moral centiments as a Chris-tian and civilized people, and destructive of the order as well being of all society. Resulved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to Gen. Shorman, chief in command, and to Gen. Schofield commander of this department, and he published in the cit Papers.

Thanks be to God for this final, though it be a me

New-York Tribune.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1865.

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBURE TUESDAY, ADRIL 25.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

errowful ending of the war. May the day be far di ant that shall witness the recurrence of strife and ma nal bloodshed in this fair land. May

Vol. XXV No. 7,504.

"No war or battle sound,
Be heard the world around,—
No hostlic chief to foreous combat run;
But peaceful be the night—
As when the Pinnee of Light,
His reign of Peace upon the Earth begun."

. S. Johnston's immediate command is supposed to Infantry, 25,000 men; Cavalry, 10,000 men; total

April 19 .- Gen. Sherman publishes the following

order to the army:

HPQRE. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISTPI.

IN THE FIELD RAZEIGH, N. C., April 19, 1665.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 56.—The General Commis
gamounces to the army a supersion of hostilities, and
recement with Gen. Johnston and other high efficials, whi

th, its right and rear.

Iterm sters and Commissaries will keep their supplies
a light load for their wegons, and the Railroad Superior

lairance a depot for the convenience of each sep By order of Major-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN. YYON. Ass't. Adj. Gen. The order on being read to the different commands a vening parade, caused the greatest enthusiasm among

Gen. Schoffeld has issued his order for a review by the deneral-in-Chief of the Army of the Ohio. The Tenth Army Corps, Major-Gen. Terry, Commanding, will pass n review to-morrow, and the Twenty-third Army orps on the day following.

He makes a disposit on of the troops for garrise inty, and appoints their different camps around the city. A brigade of Gen. Ames's Division of the Tenth Army Corps will relieve the Twenty-third Army lorps on duty in the city, and, until further orders, enstitute the garrison of the town. He closes the

The attention of all officers and soldiers is called to species No. 58, Headquarters, Middle Division of the Mis-

THE ARMY TO MARCH HOME.

It is now settled that as soon as the ratification of the erms of surrender or capitulation of the Rebel armimade known from Washington, Gen, Sherman wi parch his army northward to Harrisburg, Pa., wher t will be mustered out of service.

Gen. Schofield, commanding the Department of North arolina, will probably remain with the Army of the to maintain order until affairs become settled in he State. An earnest wish prevails among the citizen hat our forces will continue to extend protection over em until the civil authorities are fully established and there is a chance for a free expression of the chol of the people, for their future rulers, at the bailot-be If the signs of the times indicate anything, they poi a complete overthrow of the unprincipled demagogue she have ruled the State.

The prospects of peace and of an early march hon roduces much rejoicing among the old soldiers of th rmy. They will go in light marching order, the heavy army materiel such as ordnance stores, and all super nous impediments being sent by sea from Beaufort But this is anticipating. No orders, of course, have vet been issued on the subject. The return of Col Hitchcock, the bearer of dispatches to Washington will be looked for with intense interest. Alread flicers and men are casting about them for the futuin view of their early release from service in the army The weather is delightful, and all nature seems t sympathize in the general joy which pervades the arm ver the return of peace.

The military bands this evening is serenading th different headquarters of the army. While I write, the xcellent band of Gen. Jack Casements is performing in ont of Gen. Schofield's headquarters. The residen of Mr. Grimes, brother of the Rebel Major-General, wh has just returned a paroled (how old) prisoner from Lee' army. He is present, and must hugely enjoy this out

burst of our national airs. rmy bands, but, it is only stating the general estima f this one, when I say that its performances carcely inferior to that of the great Dodworth's. The ader is the famous Jack Leland from Clevelan

THE CAPTURE OF RALEIGH.

rom Our Special Correspondent.

HDQUS, RIGHT WING OF SHERMAN'S ARMY, ARMY, RALEIGH, Friday, April 14-8 p. m.

To-day, the anniversary of the capture of For ater, the right wing of Sherman's army made cjumphant march into the capital of North Carolin o the intense delight of a goodly number of loyal cit zens, who never favored Secession, and who would my time during the present Rebellion have gladi ought refuge under the folds of the old flag, if the ould have done so with safety to themselves an

SURRENDER OF THE CITY.

Two days ago a committee of gentlemen proceeds Gen. Sherman's headquarters at Clayton Station, ne Goldsborough Railroad, and surrendered the cit They were: Ex-Governors L. Swain and William Graham, with Dr. Warren, Surgeon-General of th tate, on Gov. Vance's Staff, acting as Secretary. Ger Sherman received the committee very kindly, accepting he surrender of the city and promising to afford every rotection to citizens and their property.

OCCUPATION BY KILPATRICK. Yesterday morning at about nine o'clock Kilpatrick avalry entered the city, and were soon after follower by the First Division of the Fourteenth Corps, contained by Gen. C. C. Walcutt. A Provost-guard was omediately placed at every house to prevent strag lers from molesting the citizens, who have since re arked to me that there has been more quiet and ord nce the advent of our troops than there was whe ohnston's command were be

WHEELER'S MEN

ave treated the people shamefully, breaking into hous nd stores, and robbing everybody, friend and foe alike The people all through the country, as well as those i his town, represent them as acting more like a band of obbers than an organized body of troops.

HANGING A REBEL.

After the city had been formally surrendered, an chile Kilpatrick was marching through the town, ar belonging to Wheeler's command, who, w ome of his men, were engaged in plundering a sto near the Market House, rushed into the street and fire is revolver at Kilpatrick, who was riding at the he of the column; the ball fortunately, missed Kilpatric but wounded one of his staff. Chase was instanti; ade, and the rufflan captured. In less than 10 minute e was swinging by als neck from a tree.

THE MARCH FROM GOLDSBOROUGH as a very severe one in consequence of the rain and saturally bad roads over which the army was obliged

The pioneer corps and large details from differen

he roads for nearly half the distance marched. The Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps, commanded respectively by Gens. Blair and Logan, and which are mmonly known as the right wing of the Army of the Tennessee, under Gen. Howard, took the extreme right on the march to Raleigh, which, in consequence of the circuitous route traveled, amounted to nearly This march was accomplished in 64 miles. three days and a half, an almost incredible short time when it is taken into consideration that the roads had made for full one-half the distance, amid a irenching rain storm which to any ordinary arm would have made the roads impassable; but Sherman's

egiments were worked day and night, cordaroging

veteran and victorious troops have learned how to over ome almost every obstacle to success, and they cordingly accomplished this march in the short time stated. I venture the opinion that the same marif ould not have been made in the same time by any other army in the world. With the exception of some slight cavalry skirming ing this wing of the army has had no enomy to co

end with or to impede their progress since they le Goldsborough. Those few of Wheeler's men, not amounting to o 30 or 100, who kept in our front were easily driven an kept at a respectful distance from our advance, which consisted of the 7th Illinois Mounted Infantry of Major

Gen. Course's Division of the Fifteenth Corps.

ROUTE TRAVELED. On Menday, the 10th inst., we broke camp an marched by a circuitous route over a low swampy country to Pikesville, corduroying the roads for ne half the distance. The Fourth Division of the Fi eenth Corps having been in rear of the command, die not get into camp until near 4 o'clock the following morning, very much fatigued and soaked through with nin, but in the most admirable spirits. Pikesville is station on the Weldon Railroad, and has a small settle nent of some half-dozen houses which are inhabited by what are commonly known in the South as "the po-

From Pikesville the command marched on To norning to Lowell Factory, the rear of the colum cetting into camp at about 10 o'clock that night. Th liebels tore up the planking of the bridge over Little River, expecting thereby to delay the march of our ar The damage, however, was easily repaired, and did not delay the command for over an hour; the would probably have done more damage to the bridg and they not been prevented by the timely arrival he mounted infantry, who rapidly drove them awa The First Division of the Fifteenth Corps, under the emmand of Gen. Hagen, was in the advance of the lorps, and deserve great credit for the speedy many in which they repaired the bridge and removed all th

Lowell Factory from which the place derives its nam s owned by a Quaker, and is a small settlement about 75 inhabitants, consisting principally of women and children, who are all employed as operatives in th cotton factory.

GLORIOUS NEWS.

While waiting at Lowell Factory for the repairing f the reads toward Smithfield, the glorious news of the surrender of Lee's Army was officially communicated o the Command, and produced the wildest excit

The Fourth Division of the Fifteenth Corps wer ummoned together by their gallant commander, Major en. John McCorse, and, after the playing of severa national and patriotic airs by the band, the whole co mand joined in singing "John Brown," and the "Star Spangled | Ranner," with a zest which has seldom been naled, and never excelled,

After repeated calls for Gen. Corse, their gallant anopular leader, he was induced to come forward and dress them, which he did in a short, eloquent an aspiring speech, reminding his listeners "That ther was yet a man named Johnston in the field, commanding ragged mob commonly known as the Confederat Army of the West, and that by patient perseverance and a few more miles of corduroying, he would be grought to bay and forced also to surrender his c mand." Gen. Corse's remarks were loudly applauded and he was in turn followed by Gen. Rice, commanding Brigade of the Fourth Division.

After this grand jubilee was over, the bugle sounde he assembly, and the men fell into the ranks and marched forward with the utmost spirit and enthus asm. On Wednesday night the Fifteenth Corps en ped at Pineville, and the Seventh Corps, after amped for the night, and the next day moved forwar within a short distance of Raleigh. The Fifteent rps, in the meantime, advanced on the east side he Neuse River by Eagle Rock, crossing at Hinton Bridge and marching to within five miles of Raleigh into which place they made their triumphal entry to tay at about 10 o'clock, and were reviewed, togethe with the Seventeenth Corps, by Maj. Gen. Sherman an Maj. Gen. Howard, and their respective Staffs, in from

of the State House or Capitol Buildings.

Gens. Sherman and Howard took their position on the south side of the capital building and immediately in front of the bronze statue of Washington.

The different divisions composing the Army of the Tennessee marched "by column of companies right is ront," bands playing, drums beating and colors flying and presented a most imposing spectacle, with their tattered and ragged battle-flags which they had here cally carried on battle-fields far too numerous to me

What a grand and glorious spectacle to witness! I eight hours and a half one continuous almost net ceasing flow of men, and such men as are seldom se n any army in the world. Strong, stout, athletic vetrans, who have stood the shock of battle, and come or roud victors on innumerable battle-fields, from Fo Donelson, Tennessee, to Raleigh, N. C., their dead bu never to be forgotten heroes who sleep in the soldier grave, on many well fought battle-fields, strew the lin f march, and bear undying testimony to their valo and devotion to the cause in which they all embarked God bless them! May their memories ever be green it he hearts of their countrymen!

CAPTURES.

Some 46 railroad cars and several engines were cap tured by Kilpatrick's cavalry, together with several thousand prisoners, some of whom have voluntarily come inside of our lines and given themselves up after coming convinced of the atter hopelessness of their

JOHNSTON'S ARMY,

Which retreated the day before our advance arrive ere, is known to number from 20,000 to 25,000 men ne of his command retreated through Hillsboroug to Greensborough, but the main portion of his army nown to be encamped this side of Greensborough which is the junction of the Raleigh and Richmo Railroad, at which place Jeff. Davis is known to be.

SUBRENDER OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Gov. Vance left this town a few hours before the ar ival of our advance. It is stated by good authority that he is desirous of returning inside the lines and surrendering the State to Gen. Sherman. If this be so our correspondent knows officially that Gen. Sher man will give him every protection, and is really anxious that he should return and convene the Legisla ture, a majority of which are known to be loyal men. JUNCTIONS OF CAVALRY.

It is expected that Sheridan's, Stoneman's and Kil patrick's Cavalry will form a junction some time within he next five days, and hold Johnson in check until this

arm can come up with him and deliver the final blo to the Rebellion which has for nearly four years curse this fair land. The citizens here all express a desire nowthat Lee has surrendered his army, that Johnston willdo the same thing and put an end to this desolating war It is questionable whether or not he has hear and sense sufficient to take this view of the sub-

GUERRILLA PARTIES.

Itis very much to be feared that when the army o Johnston disbands, as it must sooner or later, the cour try will swarm with bands of guerrillas, who will re spect no one and treat all alike, friend or foe, so that in the country, outside of the towns and cities, there will be no protection for life or property, and everything wil' be in a state of anarchy, until the strong arm of the law is enforced by the bayonets of our Union soldiers The people all through the country complain bitterly their treatment by this class of desperadoes, of who they live in hourly dread and trepidation.

RAILROAD COMMUNICATION.

It is expected the railroad will be open through to Goldsborough to-morrow, as the Construction Corps have been hard at work on it. The most serious injur the road suffered was in the destruction of the bridge over the Neuse River, which was quite a large stru-

RE-ENFORCEMENTS FOR JOHNSTON'S ARMY. It is stated on good authority that the cavalry be onging to Lee's army have nearly all succeeded in mak ing a junction with Whoeler and Wade Hampton, and that the united cavalry force of the enemy now in our ront numbers at least 10 000 men. It is also rus out not generally credited, that a number of straggler from the Rebel Army of Northern Virginia hav nade their appearance inside of Johnston's lines and have been pressed into the ranks of his army.

RALEIGH. In consequence of being obliged to send this dispatch off immediately, I have not had time to visit the differ nt points of interest in this city, but will reserve an courate description for a future letter. The popula ion now is about 5,000. There are quite a nu per of handsome residences and large stores; the lat ter, however, are closed and under strict guard, to pre vent their being broken into. Business of all kinds

or the present suspended. The Governor's palace, which is at present occupie as Gen. Sherman's headquarters, is quite an ordinar iding, with little of the elegance to be inferred from

is high-flown name.

The capitol is a very fine structure, situated in the enter of the city, but seems to have suffered to some atent for want of repairs. At present, the handsomes hing about is the Star-Spangled Banner, which proudly loats from the dome. Long may it wave.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT

A DAY OF FASTING AND PRAYER.

The 25th Day of May Appointed.

Whereas, By my direction, the Acting Secreary of State, in a notice to the public on the 17th o April requested the various religious denominations t esemble on the 19th of April, on the occasion of the ies of Abraham Lincole, late President of the inited States, and to observe the same with appropriate

Whereas, Our country has become one great house courning, where the head of the family has been taken way; and believing that a special period should be as signed for again humbling ourselves before Almighty od, in order that the bereavement may be sanctified to he nation; now, therefore, in order to mitigate that rief on earth which can only be assuaged by con union with the Father in Heaven, and in compliance with the wishes of Senators and Representatives in ongress communicated to me by a resolution adopte at the National Capital, I. Andrew John President of the United States, do hereby appoint Thursday, the 25th day of May, next, to be wherever in the United States the flag of the country may be respected, as a day of humiliation and mourn ng, and I recommend my fellow citizens then to asse ble in their respective places of worship, there to unit in solemn service to Almighty God in memory of the good man who has been removed, so that all shall be irtues, and sorrow for his sudden and violent end. In witness whereof, I have bereunto set my hand a

used the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, the 25th day April, in the Year of Our Lord, 1865, and of the In Lence of the United States of America the Soth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President. W. HUNTER, Acting Sec. of State,

THE SEWARDS. The Secretary and His Son Both It

proving. WASHINGTON, Monday, April 24, 1865. The Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War-

IR: I have the honor to report that the Secretary State sat up for several hours to-day, and is comfor Mr. Frederick Seward is stronger and more co

cions than at any time since his fujury. Very respectfully your obedient servant,

J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General,

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC Rumored Assassinations-The Danville Rond-Jeff. Davis-Farmville-Wher the Army Is.

HDQRS, AEMY OF THE POTOMAC, April 23, 1865 Reports are current here that many of our can have been found nurriered in the vicinity of house brough the country, but, now withstanding the strictes again have been made, no confirmation of them can

e-obtained.

A squadron of cavalry, however, have been sent of a scour the country and to bring in prisoners where found with arms in their hands, whether claiming o be paroled or not.

A delegation of citizens from Danville came through the delegation of citizens from Danville came through the delegation of citizens from the delegation and Directors of the Richmond and Danville already asking permission to reopen their road, so gethat all the rolling stock was at Danville, and

The communication was telegraphed to Gen. Gra

The communication was telegraphed to tree, or an was replied that their request would be granied, previded they would take the oath of allegrance. The Government retains the right to take possession of the roa at my time they see proper. It is believed the cars of the route will be running in two or three days, as the track is almost in as good order as before Lee's retreal it was learned from these goathemen that Jeff. Day had been in Danville some two or three weeks since, by that he had left, and his present whereabouts is in three for them.

mwn to them.

A number of citizens appear daily at the office of tyroot-Marshal at headquarters to take the oath of epinner, and ask that their houses and property

of teeted.

At the earnest solicitation of citizens of Farmville for protection, the 40th New York Volunteers have been dealted as a guard for that town, and will remain there attit things become settled.

The army still remains in the vicinity of Burkesville Imetion, and no further change will be made in its disposition until official news is received from Sher-No troops from this army have gone toward him as it is believed that he is fully able to look after Johnston with the forces at present with him.

RECEPTION

REMAINS

Abraham Lincoln

Sixteenth President of the United States,

IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK April 24, 1865.

SOLEMNITY OF THE OCCASION.

THE CORTEGE.

THE STREETS THRONGED

The Body in State at the City Hall.

A Requiem from 1,000 German Voices.

The Struggle to See the Corpse.

SCENES IN THE STREETS.

THE PROGRESS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

NEW-JERSEY IN MOURNING.

Further Details of the Pageant in Pennsylvania

Baltimore and Harrisburg.

From Our Special Correspondent. HARRISBURG, Pa., 11 p. m., April 21, 1865. Perhaps there was not another city outside of his own Illinois where Abraham Lincoln was so rever ently loved as he was in Baltimore. Nor is it inexpli able that such should be the case, when it is reme bered that Baltimore is now as thoroughly anti-Slaver as any township in New-England. New converts an proverbially zealous, and this is a late convert, exerised of the pro-Slavery devil and quickened into newflife by the might of the anti-Slavery Gospel. Now, to all men in the South this dead man stood as the pr phet and apostle of this gospel, and was loved and rev renced accordingly. On him rested the benizons their gratitude, and to him clung all their new-bor hopes. And thus as the embodiment of an idea, as we as the head and front of the great fact of their emane ation, did he come to be Benefactor, Friend, Brother PLAIN PEOPLE.

This was truest of the plain people and of those that eighty thronging to see but the hearse that bore his hes; account for the tears and the sobs that could no e stayed, and were not ashamed, there were so many weeping together. Let not the reader imagine this as overdrawn picture-it is literally truthful, could no be over-sketched in words. White and black stood side by side in the rain and the mud, with eves strained upon that coffin, with eyes running over, and with claspe hands, and with faces all drawn and distorted or set in marble fixedness. White and black leaned forth from the same windows; the well-dressed and the shabby i the same door way, and there seemed to be no consciou ness of any difference of color or disparity in station. THE PROCESSION.

The procession was two miles long, was three ho noving four miles, and a look at the spectators revealed always the same scene. I thought as we passed along that this was one of the good fruits of the nations calamity, this welding in the white heat of a comme sympathy and common sorrow of all men into a comm

As we sometimes would halt for a moment I could eatch the low words of conversation in the throng. There was execuation of the murderer. There wa sulogy of him that was dead. There were vows that raitors should be banished from the land. Vows that Rebels should never again have place and power. There were demands for justice. There were ejaculations articulate in words, but indicative of sor ne great dum! thought too big for utterance, so dumb that may be it was but an emotion, a feeling, yet to be crystallized nto thought and volition. But there were no cries for lood, none of the cries of a mob, nothing unbescemly nothing breathing of violence, but all was decorous an

One man recalled to another the day four years as when the Massachusetts soldiers were set upon in the same streets, giving to the country the first martyrs of the Rebellion, as the President was the last. Anothe spoke of Gen. Butler's occupation of the city, and sai but for him "the Rebellion would have succeeded by ore we got fairly to work." Another said that the had yet been but one man hung for treason, and that was three years ago in New-Orleans-he hoped there would now be some hung for murder.

ENTERTAINING. The City Government entertained the escort inform

y with dinner at the Eutaw House, served in twenty-fiv inutes, that we might leave at the hour set in the tim table, the carriages whirled us back to where we ha left the remains, and the train started for Harrisburg. EN ROUTE.

Nearly all the farm-houses on the way displayed fing ordered with black, and slways the people came down to the road, and stood uncovered as we passed. At the Penusylvania State Line Gov. Curtin Gen. Cadwallader and their staffs joined the special

AT YORK.

At York, where we halted a few minutes, some

ung ladies were on the platform with a large vase of owers, which they asked to be permitted to place on the coffin. The vase was, perhaps, four feet long and wo feet wide, and, by the arrangement of different iolets and red geraniums formed the stripes, blue iolets the corner-ground, which was starred with white olets, and the whole was entwined by a wreath of range blossoms, roses and various exotics. No more sching thought or beautiful expression of tender senment could be imagined. And these young ladies-God bless them-bore the flowers into the hearse-car, and laid them on the coffin, weeping the while as though their hearts would break. One of them, embracing the coffin passionately, kissed it, and then they went, bowed and sobbing, away. The incident affected me of us to tears, and will soon be forgotten by none

Here at York, as elsewhere, there were not wanting the symbols of mourning on the houses, and the eviences of it on the faces of the people.

The train reached Harrisburg at 9 o'clock amid a pouring thunder storm. It will leave here for Phila-C. A. P. lelphia at 11 a. m. to-morrow.

In Philadelphia.

From Our Special Correspondent.
PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, April 23, 1865-5 p. m.

All that was earthly, except, indeed, his life and history, and deeds, and example, now familiar as usehold words in all the homes of this great land-all else that was earthly of the President and Honest Man in whom there was no guile, rests to day in old Independence Hall. Here, four years ago, standing on the spot where now rests his cold clay, and speaking of the rinciple of equal liberty which the deliberations of the ontinental Congress, in this same hall, had helped to

"I was about to say I would rather be assassinated than sur-

To-day thousands look the last time upon his good ace, perhaps recall those significant words of self-con-

oved him-is it irreverent to say they loved him because

It was as the love of David and Jonathan, and now is as the sorrow of David over Jonathan slain. They would break out-" Woe to the hands that shed this costly load! Over thy wounds do I prophesy," but they reember how he that is dead had no revenge in his neart, and feel that his shade would look down from the sky, grieved and in anguish, if bare and lawful justice were transcended, or aught done in simple revenge. Only justice, then, is demanded, and it is the traitors

engeance with the thought that

profusion of flowers in boquets, wreaths, crosses, and anchors, is the great bell that ninety years ago burst with the mighty strokes that proclaimed the passage of

"Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, unto all the in-abitants thereof." Lev. xxv. 10. Then there is the chair in which Hancock sat when predding over the Continental Congress; the chair be rose from when he stepped to the clerk's desk on the ourth day of July, 1775, to sign his name in bold characters to the Declaration. Around the room are statues and pletures of Washington and others of the fithers. The whole hall is one mass of fings, drapery and flowers .- flags for patriotism, drapery for mourning : flowers for love, for hope, for all tender and beautiful senti-

ment, ay, and for the resurrection,

AT HARRISBURG. The procession at Harrisburg yesterday morning was large and orderly, and passed through streets hronged with thousands, some of whom had come rom hundreds of miles away. There had been special rains from all quarters the day before. The remains ad rested in the State House during the night and were exposed to view to a late hour. Gov. Curtin and staff, Gen. Cameron, and other distinguished gentlemen came on the funeral train to this city. It halted at Lancaster for Thaddeus Stevens, but he was too unwell o travel. Lancaster is the home of James Buchanan, and his house was visible as we approached the city No flag, no emblem of mourning, indicating patriotism and sorrow, could be detected on that house, nor, peraps, was any expected. A thousand times better be Abraham Lincoln assassinated than this craven and iepraved old man, who outlived his Presidency, and now cutlives the respect of all good men. This thought occurred to all, and a shudder ran through our frames

neral accomplice, once sat in the highest place of the EACHING PHILADELPHIA. The train ched Philadelphia at 4:30 p. m., two ours ahead of the usual schedule time, having started from Harrisburg an hour in advance, and gained mother hour on the way. This was in or er to secure aylight for the procession here, but by some inefciency of those in charge here, the gain was of no alue, since the procession did not move until more than wo hours after our arrival. It was 8 o'clock when the hearse reached Independence Hall. Three hundred thousand people packed the streets, and looked down om windows and verandabs, and another hundred cousand were in the procession & I give the estimate of the city authorities, and do not think it exaggerated. for there must have been 700,000 in the city vesterday. wo thirds of whom must have been present. Broad st. s nearly twice as wide as your Broadway, yet for a mile and a half it was densely peopled from the tops of the houses down to the sidewalks, and then out to the very wheels of the carriages. Walnut, Arch, and stnut sts. are as wide as Broadway, but a mile of

each was crowded in the same way. Then the throng surged down from each street, crossed from as far as the eye could reach. DECORATIONS. I need not try to describe the elaborate, tasteful, ostly and universal symbols of mourning on all the uses, for you have the same in New-York; nor the nscriptions and bannered mottoes, for you have them Not less than twenty times repeated was the Divine bard's beautiful characterization of Duncan, so familiar to all of us, and so applicable now:

ar to all of us, and so apprendict over the state of the bounces.

— "Besides, this Dimean Hath borne his faculties so meek, hath been So clean in his great office, that his virtues Will plead like singels, trumpet-tounged, against The deep dammatton of his taking off? And pity, like a naked, new born habe. Striding the beast, or Heaven's cherubim, horsed Upon the sightless confiers of the air. Shall blow the horrid deed in every eye, That toars shall drown the wind." One wondered where all the flags came from, and all

he black cloth, and more, where all the people came from The countless and various festoons and rosettes about the windows, and the pendant flags, drooping as though with the unwented weight of the black that bordered heir folds. One knew these were the handiwork of the ged matrons, the lovely women, and the beautiful girls who leaned from the windows, as passed mournfully by the rulus of the noblest man" of our times-the work f centle hands, may be when the eves were dim with tears, the expression of a grief that was half for other riends fa len in this war, hence all the more a personal woe. God cherish the hearts who thus sought expresion for their own sorrows, and so the more tenderly partake of the nation's and make it their own. The pent-up heroism which the trammels of sex kept from the field, has melted into gratitude toward those who have gone there, and has embaimed those was fell there.

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stablish, he said: cration and prophesy, and think-"Here is himself, marr'd, as you see, with traitors,"
And then go their way sadder and better men. They he first loved them? And now "They would go and kies his wounds, And dip their nepkins in his secred blood; Yea, beg a hair of him for memory, And, dying, mention it within their wills, Bequestring it as a rich be gaey Unto their issue."

Commends the ingredients of their polioned chalice To their own lips." And then the masses cram back the natural cry for

"The assessination doesn't transmel up the consequences and catch with its surcease success." INDEPENDENCE BALL. Let me recur to Independence Hall. At the head of coffin, clothed in black drapery, relieved by a

the Declaration of Independence. It still bears in out bronze the famous inscription.